

Chapter 1 : All posts in Publishers category | History of American Women

Anna Catherine Maulin Zenger died in Every year, the University of Arizona Department of Journalism and the Arizona Newspapers Association bestow the John Peter and Anna Catherine Zenger Award for Freedom of the Press and the People's Right to Know.

Zenger, Anna Catharina c. Born Anna Catharina Maul, place unknown, around ; died in ; married John Peter Zenger , the printer , on September 11, ; children: Although free white women in the 13 colonies were not legally equal to men, they often were able to exercise considerable de facto social and economic freedom in contrast to what they were permitted in Great Britain. Left with families and themselves to support, they had little choice but to continue with enterprises that had sustained them earlier. At least 14 women have been identified as having worked as printers in America before the start of the Revolution in . The first was Elizabeth Harris Glover , who was on the high seas in en route to Massachusetts when her husband died. Widowed, she became the proprietor of the first printing press to be brought to that fledgling colony. She had the press set up in Boston and took off the first imprint the following year. Two years later, she married Henry Dunster , president of Harvard College, and thereupon retired from active participation in the printing business. Dinah Nuthead of Annapolis, Maryland, was suddenly faced with running a printing establishment, but she lacked professional qualifications for the job she was illiterate. Surviving records indicate, however, that she was able to continue the business successfully. In her case, the actual work was most likely carried out by a journeyman printer. Other women were clearly able to achieve excellence as printers when thrust into the profession. In Virginia, Clementina Rind , who published the Virginia Gazette between and , became state printer in and was deeply mourned upon her death in . In South Carolina , two women left their marks on printing. Timothy thus has the distinction of being the first woman to edit a newspaper in the United States. Anne Timothy was also the state printer for South Carolina. A particularly dramatic life in printing was that of Margaret Draper , who printed the Massachusetts Gazette and Boston News-Letter from June through February when, being a Tory in her political sympathies, she fled Boston with the British troops evacuating the city. She was born Anna Catharina Maul around , possibly in the Netherlands or in England; her family was part of a large group of refugees from the Palatinate Pfalz region of Germany that had fled to the Netherlands. John had arrived in America in as part of the same group of Palatine refugees as his wife. John sought his fortune in Philadelphia, where he married Mary White , but she died within several years. Soon, John and William had become competitors, John achieving modest prosperity by printing a variety of items. He created a small niche for himself by printing Dutch-language sermons and religious tracts which accounted for 8 of his 17 imprints between and . During the same period, John produced 21 books, pamphlets, and broadsides. In , external events set off a chain of political events that were to shape the future of the Zengers, making them part of American history. It quickly became clear that Cosby was an arbitrary administrator, insensitive to the citizens of New York. A powerful opposition party now was formed, and the printer who printed its tracts was none other than John Peter Zenger. As the political intensity grew, the alliance between the anti-Cosbyites and their loyal printer John culminated in the founding of a newspaper, the New-York Weekly Journal, whose first issue appeared on November 5, . Printed by John, the paper was the mouthpiece of the political faction led by Morris. Effectively, the editor of the New-York Weekly Journal was James Alexander , a lawyer and member of the provincial council. For its birth, the paper printed a variety of materials, from philosophical statements on personal and political freedom to specific criticisms of Cosby and his circle of allies. Little more than a week after the burnings took place, on November 17, , John Peter Zenger was imprisoned on a charge of seditious libel. Unable to meet his bail, John would spend the next eight and one-half months in jail. That question has intrigued historians. There can be no doubt that she played an important part. What remains controversial is the full extent of her editorial involvement in the writing of the paper. These would have been those American-born political figures, trained in the law and well read in both the classics and contemporary political theory and polemics, who used the paper as their mouthpiece in the struggle against governor Cosby. Of this group, the most important was doubtless James Alexander , a lawyer

and member of the provincial council. Even though Alexander had been disbarred by the tyrannical Cosby in order to prevent him from representing John in court, he was nevertheless able to play a key role in the successful resolution of the crisis. Alexander recruited as a defense attorney his friend Andrew Hamilton, an eminent Philadelphia barrister. Hamilton was hailed as a popular hero, and John Peter Zenger as a symbol of a free press as a bulwark against tyrannical government. The case, which attracted much attention both in the colonies and Great Britain, actually changed little in the law in the short run, but its symbolic importance for freedom of the press was immense and lasting. To repay his suffering, in he was made public printer to the colony of New York, the next year receiving a similar appointment in New Jersey. Eventually, however, John would lose both contracts, due at least in part to his continuing ignorance of the English language and carelessness with the craft. John was in fact never an astute businessman, and the Zenger family always appeared to be in one financial strait or another. John died on July 28, In that issue also appeared the customary notice of intent as well as a mournful plea for support of the enterprise: They may still be supplied with all sorts of Blanks of any Kind, and all sorts of Printing Work done reasonable and in the best manner at said Printing-Office in Stone Street. In her paper, Anna Zenger used various colonial sources both printed and oral, via New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, to report news of military and naval conflicts and trade negotiations, the arrivals and departures of vessels, the fate of ships captured by privateers, as well as the always-desired gossip regarding political intrigue. What few advertisements there were customarily appeared on the last column of the last page. To supplement her income, Zenger sold books and stationery. During the years through , she held the distinction of being the only woman bookseller in New York City. Sometime between November 21 and December 12, , Anna relinquished control of her printing establishment to her stepson John Zenger, Jr. She moved to a rural area near New York, but was not yet ready for full retirement, as she chose to own a small book store. The same year that she died, , also saw the death of John Zenger, Jr. None of her surviving sons chose to be printers and publishers, having entered other professions. Upon the death of mother and son, the Zenger printing enterprise ceased, and one James Parker bought the press and types. Hroswitha Club-University Press of Virginia, Garraty and Mark C. Oxford University Press, , pp. Anna Zenger, Mother of Freedom. Dexter, Elisabeth Williams Anthony. Colonial Women of Affairs: Women in Business and the Professions in America Before Early American Women Printers and Publishers, " Foreword by Margaret Chase Smith. University of Pennsylvania Press, Retrieved November 13, from Encyclopedia. Then, copy and paste the text into your bibliography or works cited list. Because each style has its own formatting nuances that evolve over time and not all information is available for every reference entry or article, Encyclopedia.

Chapter 2 : Anna Catherine Zenger by Amber Oritz on Prezi

Zenger, Anna Catharina (c.) American printer who ran the New-York Weekly Journal, the first woman to publish a newspaper in America, when her husband John Peter Zenger was imprisoned and tried for seditious libel in one of the most important political trials in American history.

I believe his parents came from the area of England or Holland. I do not have much information on him and would like to find out who his parents were and where they came from. There is three spellings and I would like to know how they are connected. Sat Apr 17 John Zenger was their son born in Queens Nov. John Peter Zenger the father was the father of the "freedom of the Press" Date: Sun Apr 18 Barbara Novey E- mail: Hillegonda Joris Source of Information: August 3, , M. Anna Maria Jans, Oct 5, , d. He helped defend the city in when it was attacked by the English. Leentje Martins Kuyter Source of Information: Jan Williamzen Ye Duyster born about in Netherlands arrived with father before married before Grietje Cornelisse and they had nine children. Roeloff Williamzen Ye Duyster born about in Netherlands arrived with father before married and had one child. There is no record of his first wife, mother of his two sons. She was killed by Indians. Roeloff married and had one child. After his death his wife remarried Jan Cornell Buys and the child became a Buys. Jan married Grietje Cornelisse, daughter of Cornelius Cornelisse. They had nine children. Sat May 1 Sarasota, Florida Immigrant: Vernoy , Cornelius Cornelissen Name of Ship: Mon May 3

Chapter 3 : John Peter Zenger

Zenger, Anna Catharina (c.)American printer. Name variations: Anne Catharine Zenger; Anna Catharina Maul; Anna Catharina Maule; Anna Catherine Maule; Anna Catharina Maulin; Anna Catherine Maulin; Anna Maul Zenger.

Upon their arrival, the Maulin family settled in what is now New York City. John Peter Zenger came to America from Germany with his parents in at the age of His father died on the trip, leaving his mother to raise the children alone. Zenger spent the next eight years with Bradford learning about printing. Zenger moved back to New York, and began working with Bradford, his former boss. After a brief partnership with Bradford, Zenger started his own business in The couple had five children and worked together in the print shop. Over the next seven years, Zenger printed mainly political and religious pamphlets that were written in the Dutch language. New York was a royal colony “ controlled by the British monarchy, which appointed the governor. After colonial governor William Cosby arrived in New York in , many colonists protested his policies. Zenger also published similar articles by other writers. Because Zenger was the publisher, he was ultimately responsible for the content. First Independent Newspaper in U. The first issue of the Journal appeared on November 5, John Peter Zenger neither wrote nor solicited the controversial editorials and satiric advertisements that appeared in the newspaper. Most of the pieces that accused Governor Cosby of governing without the will of the people were probably written by the backers of the newspaper. Yet as publisher, Zenger was responsible for every word. After the Journal had been running for nearly a year, the New York Council the law-making body decided to punish Zenger. The Cosby ordered copies of the newspaper to be burned, especially four particularly offensive issues. Governor Cosby charged him with four counts of seditious libel “ falsely criticizing the government “ for articles that had been published in the Weekly Journal. Unable to meet bail, Zenger was imprisoned for more than eight months before his trial, contemplating a possible death sentence. Moreover, he refused to bow to pressure “ which might have helped his cause “ and identify Alexander and others as the sources of the offending articles. With her husband in jail and young children in the house, Anna Zenger somehow managed to publish the New York Weekly Journal every Monday, after missing only one issue, for nine months at fearful risk. She brought articles to her husband at the jail, and he edited them in his cell. In so doing, Anna provided for her family, and became one of the first women newspaper publishers in America. When the case finally went to trial in August , Governor Cosby replaced the chief justice with a colleague who was loyal to his regime. By that time, Zenger was being represented by Andrew Hamilton, a Philadelphia attorney and the most prominent lawyer in the American colonies. The judge was ready to direct the jurors to retire and return with a guilty verdict. But Andrew Hamilton argued that the articles were not libelous because they were factual, a departure from common laws at the time. He appealed to the jury to stand up to arbitrary power that would prevent the colonists from speaking and writing the truth. It is natural, it is a privilege, I will go farther, it is a right, which all free men claim, that they are entitled to complain when they are hurt. They have a right publicly to remonstrate against the abuses of power in the strongest terms, to put their neighbors upon their guard against the craft or open violence of men in authority, and to assert with courage the sense they have of the blessings of liberty, the value they put upon it, and their resolution at all hazards to preserve it as one of the greatest blessings heaven can bestow. The decision was cheered by spectators in the courtroom and later hailed by the general public. The free press survived in New York, and the concept spread quickly through the colonies. The verdict made Hamilton a hero and Zenger a symbol of the right of the press to print the truth. After this release from prison, Zenger resumed his position as publisher of the Journal. The report was subsequently issued in several editions and generated considerable interest in the American colonies and in Britain. Anna Zenger once again became publisher of the Journal until , when she turned over the weekly to her oldest son John. In her later years, she moved outside of New York City and opened her own bookshop selling pamphlets, almanacs, and other small publications that she printed. Anna Catherine Maulin Zenger died in

Chapter 4 : Untitled Document

Colonial Newspaper Publisher The Trial of John Peter Zenger Anna Catherine Maulin was born in Germany, and immigrated as a child in with her family to escape religious persecution.

Sedition is another word for treason; to criticize the government might excite sedition. To libel is to defame, or damage the reputation of, someone in print. In English courts, the greater the truth of a criticism, the greater was the libel; truth is far more dangerous than lies because it is likelier to incite rebellion against the government. Thus those who criticized the government were silenced; many a printer languished in horrible British jails, convicted of seditious libel. The principle leapt the Atlantic, though it lost momentum in the journey. Seditious libel laws were on the books in the colonies, but how much more difficult they proved to enforce. Here there were far fewer institutions of law and people to serve them. And many of the Englishmen who came to the colonies had chafed under British authority and nursed bitter class resentment against the wealthy and powerful. Some simply had unusual leeway for poor men--in the labor-scarce colonial economy, the rich put up with cheeky backtalk, unimaginable in England, because workers were urgently needed. But it was only a matter of time, in the looser society that sprang up on this side of the Atlantic, before the seditious libel laws were challenged. In the s James Franklin was sent to prison for printing the first really independent thinking to appear in a colonial newspaper; the legislature put his newspaper under official supervision and James went into hiding before he was found and jailed. This gave his teenage brother Benjamin, who had no legislative order against him, a chance to run the newspaper solo, and thus launch himself on his brilliant career. But it was a German immigrant who struck the key blow against seditious libel, in Zenger printed religious materials and played the church organ to make ends meet; his English was imperfect but most of what he printed was written by others. Bradford, far more successful, had a contract to print government publications, and was careful not to lose it. His newspaper was particularly respectful and admiring towards the corrupt and arrogant governor of New York, William Cosby. Cosby openly grabbed for land and riches belonging to others, tampered with the courts, ignored the legislature, violated orders from London, and hired relatives. As the first successful independent newspaper on the continent, it was neither shy nor sweet; the Weekly Journal fried and roasted Cosby before it torched him outright. The articles were mostly and most ably written by James Alexander, a brilliant New York attorney. Like most political writers of his day, Alexander took pen names to protect his anonymity, but everyone including Cosby knew very well who weekly ridiculed, damned, and scorned the governor. Pen names, though they undoubtedly seemed inadequate cover at the time, flimsy as fig leaves, provided legal protection that was surprisingly durable. Every Monday Alexander used the Weekly Journal to call Cosby an idiot, a Nero, serpent, wolf, rogue, or a "dread and scandal of human nature. Twice Cosby attempted to manipulate a grand jury to indict the authors for publishing seditious libel, and twice the jury refused to do so. They said it was impossible to indict anonymous authors, but they really refused because they too found Cosby unbearable. Cosby sent a deputy to threaten Zenger with a caning; Zenger began to wear a sword. Everyone knew he was simply a poor man making a living as a printer; the wealthy men behind him were harder to threaten, however. Eventually, Cosby became so irrational he arranged a shameful public burning of copies of the Weekly Journal, which disapproving New Yorkers shunned and which made him a pathetic laughingstock. Finally in November , the vengeful Cosby had Zenger arrested. Zenger was kept in jail for nine months due to high bail, and he was pressured to reveal the identities of the writers who so tormented Cosby. The arrest was the stupidest thing Cosby could have done. Class tension, kept under wraps in England, openly boiled in the colonies. If anything, she roasted Cosby in even hotter fires. Cosby tried to deny Zenger adequate counsel, refusing to allow James Alexander to represent his friend. So Alexander convinced old Andrew Hamilton, one of the wisest lawyers in the colonies, to take the case. Hamilton had argued in a court case that truth should be an adequate reason to allow a libel--but he lost that case. Now this old fox, who was the original crafty "Philadelphia lawyer," tried again. Instead, he argued that Zenger had the right to print the truth, and if what he printed was true, even if it damaged the reputation of someone powerful, than the jury should free him. The judge instructed the jury to ignore this madness, and

concern itself only with the limited and undeniable factual question of whether Zenger did or did not publish the works. Zenger resumed his printing trade and his newspaper grew and thrived, never failing to serve the public with meaty information about government misdoings. Cosby died a bitter broken man in March. But the Zenger case had impact beyond New York. Seditious libel laws remained in place, but a major climate change occurred: In fact, US district judge William Dwyer says that for the rest of the colonial period, hundreds in England were convicted of seditious libel, but there were only a half dozen prosecutions and just two convictions in the colonies. Governors and legislatures became more reluctant to arouse public opinion now that it had shown itself to be such an effective beast. This independence of thought eventually led, in the 1760s and 1770s, to serious questioning about the whole relationship with England and the king. From the very beginning, ideals of political freedom and an unfettered press grew up together in the colonies. In the Hands of the People. Peter Zenger, Fighter for Freedom. Thomas Crowell Press, Levy, Leonard. Emergence of a Free Press. Oxford University Press, Overbeck, Wayne, and Rick D. Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 3. The forging of the First Amendment, featuring James Madison and the early voters of the United States After the United States defeated Britain to win its independence, the colonies formed a loose confederation of states bound by the Articles of Confederation, a document inspired in part by the Iroquois. But the Founding Fathers quickly realized that the confederation was an unworkable system for dealing with huge differences between the US states, which were more like thirteen little countries than like the states we experience today. In a convention was called to reform the Articles. Instead the delegates wrote an entirely new constitution. James Madison, a representative from Virginia who would eventually become the fourth president, played an important role in that process, combining remarkable statesmanship and hard work to create first the constitution and later the Bill of Rights, and to see them safely ratified. He was small, redheaded, weak-lunged and gifted. Historian Jack Rakove notes that Madison lacked the stern charismatic dignity of Washington, the restless temper of John Adams, and the warm charm of his good friend Thomas Jefferson. A Congressional resolution to that effect was signed into law by President Ronald Reagan. Though the constitutional convention meetings were held in secret, we know now from a journal kept by Madison that one of the most important disagreements was over the relative strength of the federal vs. Federalists wanted a strong central government with many powers; Anti-Federalists wanted states to retain most powers themselves. A few delegates, basing their argument on a Declaration of Rights that the state of Virginia had adopted, also argued that here was a chance to write into a new federal constitution specific guarantees for all citizens that their rights would not be violated by the federal government. Most delegates opposed this idea; they thought it unnecessary to list rights already granted by most states. For the most part they came from privileged backgrounds, and, never having had to fight for their rights, failed to see why they should bother guaranteeing what they took for granted. They also argued that it was impossible to list the most important rights; they could never agree, and it would be easier to just assume the government guaranteed rights even if it did not spell them all out. Besides, they said, they would look ridiculous amending a constitution so recently written. A listing or bill of rights was voted out of the draft constitution, ten states to zero. A few individuals who spoke for a bill of rights were discounted and ignored. The omission created a huge and unexpected uproar: There was real danger the constitution would never be ratified at all, and the whole experiment of founding a United States would fail right there. Madison worked feverishly to convince the states to ratify; along with Alexander Hamilton and John Jay, he wrote the Federalist Papers to convince people of the need for a strong central government, and he traveled and talked himself sick to get the word out. Madison opposed a separate bill of rights at first. He changed his mind in part because Thomas Jefferson waged a campaign from Paris, where he was ambassador, to convince Madison and others that all humans are entitled to a bill of rights. And after Madison heard common people argue for their rights with passion, he realized that a bill of rights was a political necessity. A necessity, that is, for white male property holders, the only voters. Women, African-Americans, and poor men were not yet fully citizens. In his own state of Virginia the constitution was approved only after a huge battle with the popular, powerful orator Patrick Henry leading the opposition. In a wonderful series of letters, Madison and Jefferson explored the practical and philosophical question, what can really guarantee people their rights in a nation where majority rules? Madison became convinced that guarantees at the federal level

could protect people from wayward state legislatures, and that the Constitution itself could be the higher law restraining manipulable and fiery public opinion. In speeches and articles, Madison and others promised voters that the very first order of business for the newly established Congress would be to draft amendments that would constitute a bill of rights. He joined a committee to draft what turned out to be seventeen amendments, which passed the House and were then chewed over by the Senate. For a hundred days without stopping Madison lobbied and argued by day and drafted wording at night. The effort almost killed him, and most of his colleagues say him as an irritating pest on the subject-but his advocacy has since earned him the nickname The Great Little Madison. It was difficult even to get the floor, as both houses saw a bill of rights as a low priority compared to truly pressing debt and policy matters. There were long frustrating delays. Madison apologized profusely whenever he did gain the floor to discuss his project, about which even he had mixed feelings. The Senate impatiently rolled together the freedoms of religion, assembly, petition, press, and speech into one, and trimmed other amendments altogether. Finally twelve amendments went to the states for ratification. An important proposal by Madison-that states be prohibited from infringing upon free speech and free press-was left out by the Senate-and it would take nearly two centuries to address this oversight. See Chapter 9 Ratification was easy in some states and terribly difficult in others. Madison and others spoke at many gatherings to explain why the federal government needed to guarantee freedoms already granted by most states. It was the honor of Virginia, where ratification had at moments seemed improbable, to be the eleventh and final ratifier in of the ten amendments we now call the Bill of Rights. Two amendments failed to pass in enough states and were left out, and a number of interesting ones never made it out of Congress. It had taken two years, but Madison fulfilled his commitment conscientiously. The First Amendment, and the entire Bill of Rights, was not written in the affirmative-Congress will make laws to do this and that. It was written in the negative, prohibiting Congress from tampering with rights people were assumed to have. The wording suggested that even in a democracy where majority rules, the majority must abide by certain guarantees entered into by the whole community for the protection of the minority.

Chapter 5 : Zenger, Anna Catharina (c. 1718) | www.nxgvision.com

John Peter Zenger, the printer whose prosecution helped establish the principles of press freedom and jury nullification, came to America in his early teens. His father died during the family's voyage to America, and the younger Zenger worked for several years as an indentured servant for printer.

Chapter 6 : 17th CENTURY IMMIGRANTS TO NEW NETHERLAND & NEW YORK submitted April

Anna Catherine Zenger/ John Peter Zenger As A Child born in Germany, Anna immigrated as a child in with her family to escape religious persecution.

Chapter 7 : Full text of "Olde Ulster : an historical and genealogical magazine"

Anna Catherine Maulin Zenger () 54 Anne Hennis Bailey () 62 Mary Jemison () 69 Elizabeth Hutchinson Jackson ()

Chapter 8 : More Colonial Women 1718-1751 McFarland

John Peter Zenger was born on Thursday, October 26th, in Palatinate, Germany. He was born to Johanna Zenger, and his father is not mentioned. He had a sister, Anna Catherine Zenger Becker, and a brother, Zenger Johannes.

Chapter 9 : Anna Zenger, mother of freedom - ECU Libraries Catalog

i posted some more web links with more information about Anna Zenger on the pages section of the site On Nov 19, pm, Ashley Testa wrote.